NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1893.-TWELVE PAGES.

MR. LODGE FOR PROMPT ACTION

HE STARTLED THE SENATE.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS OF THE "DELIB ERATIVE BRANCH" SHOCKED.

THEY INSIST ON DELAY AND DIGNITY.

BUSINESSLIKE PROPOSITION FROM THE MASS-ACHUSETTS SENATOR RAISES A STORM-NOT

B'. ALLOWED TO HURRY THE "DE-GORMAN, VOORHEES AND

VERTS "

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Aug. 8 .- The temper in which the President's financial message was received to-day by the Senate would seem to leave little doubt that the remedial legislation which the Adminis tration sensibly suggests can be secured from this Congress only after such harassing delays as will almost, if not quite, deprive it of its expected The Democratic leaders in the Senate have in fact so many personal and political debts to pay to their former allies in the free-coinage combination which controlled the Senate all through the last Administration that they could searcely have been expected to enter with any great degree of vigor or enthusiasm upon the Administration's present programme, and the opening skirmish to-day in the Senate, scarcely half an hour after the reading of the President's mes sage, revealed only too plainly the halting and half-hearted character of the response which is to

be made by the Democratic leaders in the "de-

liberative branch" to the Administration's demand

for the immediate repeal of the bullion pur-

GORMAN AND VOORHEES FOR DELAY. "He gives twice who gives quickly," urged the President in his appeal for speedy relief to the business interests of the country. But the first words of Senators Gorman and Voorhees, the Administration's nominal spokesmen, uttered to-day on the floor of the Senate, were for delay and deliberation and inaction, with that studious ob legislation in the slow-going Senate which can only promise definite action after weeks and months of tedious and, for the most part, wasteeffort. That two Republican Senators should have the hardihood to suggest some sensible and practical means of reaching the legislative en I desired by the President and the country seemed to both Mr. Gorman and Mr. Voorhees an insidious assault on the privileges of the Democratic majority of the Senate, and the advances made were repelled

other possible merits or demerits, but will cernot be "speedy." Mr. Teller was not slow to catch the drift of the speeches coming from his former free-coinage allies, now parading as "converts to repeal," and with a more confident tope than he has ventured to assume for many weeks closed the exchange of views on the President's patriotic suggestions with the cheering statement that he know something about legislative methods in the Senate, and that it would be more than thirty days or sixty days or any other number of days one might choose before the present Silver Purchase act would be stricken from the statutes.

with so much heat by both these leaders that n

doubt could be left in the minds of those who

listened that the remedial legislation which the

Senate is to offer to the country may have any

SENATOR LODGE'S RESOLUTION

What led up to this plain and unmistakable disclosure of the purpose of the old free-coinage combination in the Senate to delay and thwart, if ossible, the Cleveland programme of legislation instructing the Finance Committee to bring in a repeal bill, and fixing August 22 as the day which a final vote on that measure would be taken. Mr. Lodge, of course, being a new Senator, laid himself open to the charge of violating some of the most venerated precedents "deliberative branch" by his direct and businesslike proposal. One of the most cherished maxims of Senatorial etiquetts prescribes that for the first year of his term, at least, a new Senator should be seen and not heard. But besides ignoring this unwritten restriction upon political youth and tenderness, the Massachusetts enator aggravated his offence by seeking to aboli a off-hand the time-honored privilege of unlimited legislative obstruction, which goes in the Senate under the euphemistic name of "debate." wonder that when the resolution he sent to the desk was read there was a chorus of horrorstricken dissent and disapprobation from the Democratic leaders, with whom the privilege of "unlimited debate," sanctioned by the Senate rules, ranks almost on a level with the most

Mr. Lodge, being a stranger in the Senate and coming from a body where political power is coupled to some reasonable extent with political responsibility, should be pardoned, perhaps, for so far mistaking the temper of the Democratic majority in the Senate as to think that in a crisis so grave as the present it would agree to abandon the dangerous and irrational theory of legislation by "unanimous consent" and return to practicable and common-sense parliamentary methods. As the speeches of Messrs. Gorman, Voorhees, Teller and other Senators made clear, Senatorial precedent, and especially Democratic precedent, is not to be set aside for the mere purpose of helping the business interests of the country out of their present embarrassment. Nor, indeed, was it made at all evident that, should it be a choice between maintaining the Senatorial privilege of "free and unlimited debate" and pass-ing the financial legislation demanded by the country and the President, the Administration Programme might not, after all, have to go by

THE BENEFIT OF UNLIMITED OBSTRUCTION. Mr. Lodge is, however, entitled to the thanks of the country for his bold, sensible and logical insistence on a form of closure as the only possible beens of securing the relief sought in the calling of the present extraordinary session of Congress His resolution goes to the very heart of the problem before Congress. The House of Reprecentatives can and undoubtedly will pass with casonable promptness substantially the measure arged by the President. Without some form of losure the Senate, even with a majority actually supporting the Administration, is tied hand and pt, and the accomplishment of repeal is left endent on the convenience or good nature of won the greatest political victory of his career two years ago in the defeat of the Elections bill a skilful and masterly exercise of the powers of obstruction granted by the Senate rules. ows the possibilities of delay which the rules them, and his evident determination to give the

inage Senators the full benefit of the ent system of unlimited obstruction is nothing than notice given of the proposed abandonmt of the Administration programme to all the es of a long and uncertain legislative strug-

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A COLLISION.

PROMPT ACTION BY A BRAKEMAN PREVENTS THE

RACE TRAIN CRASHING INTO THE FIRST. of the Monmouth Park special race train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Rahway, was narrowly averted by the prompt action of Brakeman Wilkens, who ran about 100 feet down the track to meet the second section, which was brought to a standstill within ten feet of the first section. The first section had stopped to drop a car which had a hot box. The flagman had been called in, when it was decided to drop the car, so that he was not responsible. The engineer of the second section said that he would probably have gone through at section No. 1, if it had not been for the brakeman.

SERIOUS RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

NEW-YORK PUOPLE SEVERELY INJURED AT

HUNTINGTON, L. I. A number of women and children boarding at the Kissam House, Huntington, L. I., were run into while out riding in the hotel stage yesterday afternoon by a runaway horse belonging to L. C. Tiffany, of New-York. The horse was driven by Frank indertaking establishment. Mrs. Saunders, of Newsult fatally. Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. F. Yeal and her niece were also severely injured.

ONLY TWO LITTLE ONES THIS TIME.

A MAN JUMPS TOO SOON FROM A BROOKLYN TROLLEY CAR, AND ANOTHER CAR SMASHES A WAGON AND HURTS A BOY.

There were two trolley accidents at Flatbush, . I., yesterday, in one of which a wagon was wrecked, and in the other a man, who refused the leg. At 4 p. m. a tail, well-dressed man, a on a trolley car going at a high rate of speed, jumped off before the car stopped. He struck violently upon the ground and a stone ripped his trousers and cut open his leg about three inches. At the bicycle school in Flat-

with Charles Barth motorman, came bowling along, and crashed into the wagon. Mulhearn and his brother jumped in time to escape injury, but Casey fell upon his back and was slightly injured

MURDER OF A SOLDIER NEAR NASHVILLE.

SHOT DOWN IN THE COAL CREEK REGION+NO

FEAR OF AN UPRISING OF THE MINERS. Nashville, Aug. 8 (Special).-William Laugherty, of the State troops, guarding the convicts at the last night. He was returning to the camp at Fort was assassinated. The murderer made his escape Adjutant-General Fite telegraphed for information as to the deed and the situation in the Coal Creek region. He received a reply to the effect that all is quiet. There is, so far as can be learned, little probability of a renewal of trouble on the part of

diers were killed, the miners being driven back and some of them punished, the miners have kept decided to purchase the Brash Mountain coal-fields near Harriman, where convicts will be worked on Biate accounts. This is reported to have displeased the miners, who have always objected to convict labor in mines. Adjutant-General Fite thinks that the killing of Laugherty will not be followed by any serious developments.

MAYOR HARRISON'S PREDICTION.

RIOTS WILL COME UNLESS CONGRESS AFFORDS

Chicago, Aug. 8.-A remarkable declaration address of welcome to the annual convention of the Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the that would do evil both to India and to the made the investigation consisted of Frederick D. for money. If Congress does not give us plenty of money we will have riots that will shake the

sidering the advisability of calling an extra session of the Illinois Legislature. His object, it is understood, is two-fold, and covers a scheme to improve the roads of the State and at the same time pro-vide employment for the thousands of people throws out of work by the financial depression.

MRS. SHANN'S TRIAL BEGUN.

A JURY QUICKLY SECURED-PROSECUTOR STOCK-ON OPENS THE CASE FOR THE STATE.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 8.-The trial of Mrs. Matti C. Shann, charged with the murder by poisoning of her twenty-year-old son, John F. Shann, at their home in Princeton in April was begun this morning. When the entire panel of jurors summoned for the term had been examined the twelfth man was secured and the jury was complete. Presenter Stockton opened the case for the State, rehearsing all the details of the tragedy, and added substantially all that had been brought out at the Corner's inquest relating to the mysterious removal of the dead youth's viscera, the action of the insurance companies and the local authorities, all of which led to the arrest of Mrs. Shann and the charge of murder now hanging over her. A recess was then taken for an hour and a quarter.

After recess the examination of witnesses was at once begun. The first person called was Professor Charles McMillan, of Princeton. He made a map, showing the first and second floors of Mrs. Shann's

Reuben Vanzlous was the second witness. He is a carpenter, and has been a boarder at Mrs. Shann's The night after Shann's nouse for about five years. death, Frank Borden, a life insurance agent, sent a note to Mrs. Shann, and she asked him (the witness) to go to Trenton early the next morning for a lawyer. About 3 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Shann called him, and he got out of bed and went down stairs. She said three men had been in the house and had gone away. They had been upstairs in something. He went upstairs with her into the dead man's room and saw that a canopy that had been arranged over the body was stained with blood, There were no blood stains on the floor. The witness said he went back to bed. Mrs. Shann at that time had five boarders besides himself, and he thought they

were all at home that night. Mabel Shann testified that she slept with her n the night that John was disembowelled. The move-ments of her mother and Vanzlous about the house aroused her and she asked what the matter was. Her mother said: "Nothing. Be quiet." Later she de manded again to know what was the matter and her mother feld her this story: That three men had come to the house and rung the bell. They were long over coats with the collars turned up and had on storm hats. They inquired if she had a dead son in th house. Her mother said "Yes," and they demanded to be allowed to see the body. Mrs. Shann demurred, but two of the men went upstairs to where the corpse The third remained downstairs and detained

CLINGING TO AN OVERTURNED CANOE. New-Haven, Aug. 8 .- Captain Risley, of the steamer sunshine, picked up Henry Steadman, of Orange, N., last night. He was canceing and overturned. Ho INDIA'S SILVER PROBLEM.

CONSERVATIVES BITTERLY DENOUNCE THE CLOSING OF THE MINTS.

PLUNDER, THEY SAY-THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER'S REPLY-AMERI-

CAN PROPOSALS AT THE MONE-TARY CONFERENCE. London, Aug. 8 .- Henry Chaplin, president of the

Board of Agriculture in Lord Saliebury's late Cabinet, asked leave in the House of Commons to move the adjournment of the House in order that the changes in the Indian currency sys-

tem might be discussed.

In speaking to his motion Mr. Chaplin blamed the Government for persistently obstructing discussion of the question. The changing of the Indian currency system before allowing Parliament to express an opinion on the change was a matter of urgent public importance. If the House had waited for the Indian budget it would have been some time in October before it would have got a chance to expose the troubles arising from the Gevernment's indiscreet action. He could not, he added, blame the Indian Government, which had found itself confronted with bankruptey on our hand or the closing of the mints to free coinage ger to the commercial interests of the world. policy had been practically forced upon the Indian Government by the attitude of the Imperial Government. The Government of India had escaped a deficit by tampering with the currency and artificially raising the value of the rupee.

The effect of this action had been to lower just so much the value of everything else. The Government had virtually mulcted the natives of India by methods which it had hoped would not

age of silver had necessarily led to such a fall value of that metal within a month as the world had never before known. There had been a single stroke the Government had depreciated lie plander had never been perpetrated by a civilized Government. The result had been a convulsed financial situation from China to Feru. If the repeal by the American Congress of the act should become inevitable it would be partly due to the error that had been comsilver must follow the repeal of the Sherman act.

Mr. Chaplin, in concluding, demanded to know whether the Government, before taking this action in India, had held any communication with the United States Government, and whether the ers of silver securities, he said, was already nearly appreciate gold throughout the world while increasing commercial difficulties everywhere,

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the world should come the right honrable gentleman who had just spoken would be ound delivering an oration on the benefits of the Government, he said, was indicated to them out the dangerous and mischievous effects which The Government stood by those views. That asked to investigate by Mayor Carter Harrison. In an should not involve the mother country by altering the fundamental principles of currency, as

Referring to the proposals of the United States at the International Monetary Conference at matter of fact, England had been almost the only Power prepared to support such a resolution, so far as it would not affect internal British carrency. The Indian currency question had been reserved. In conclusion, Sir William, speaking generally, denied that the populace in India were suffering as mucu as had been alleged; he also denied that the natives held the amounts of uncoined silver which it had been asserted they held. He contended that the Government could not do otherwise than act in accordance with the recommendations of the Herschell Commission.

A. J. Palfour, the Conservative leader, said that this was not a political question. The

A. J. Palfour, the Conservative leader, said that this was not a political question. The Government had been driven to commit a financial crime, and they appeared to think that they ought not to submit to criticism of their conduct. Every one knew that the existing Government had gone into the Brussels Conference without showing themselves alive to the extraordinary gravity of the situation. The speech just made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was virtually a sneer at the present financial situation. For the Chancellor of the Exchequer to get up and tell the country that he regarded with absolute indifference what happened to silver appeared to him (Mr. Ralfour to be something approaching lunacy, (Cheers.)

Attacks on the Government's course were also made by Sir John Lubbock, the well-known London banker, who sits for London University in the Liberal-Unionist interest, and by Leonard II. Courtney, member from the Bednain Division of Cornwall, who was deputy speaker and chairman of committees in the last Parliament.

Dadabhai Naoroji, the Parsee member, who sits as a Liberal for the Central Finsbury Division, protested that the natives of India a'crady felt the pinch of the change, and that they would soon awake through suffering to the wrong done them.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt moved the osure of the delate. The motion was carried

COLORADO IN DANGER FROM THE UTES Denver, Col., Aug. 8.-The Utes have broken into the State. Bands have crossed from Utah on their annual hunt, and ald has been asked by the settlers Governor Walte has called upon General McCook and

POLITICAL CHANGES LEAD TO MURDER. Caddo, L. T., Aug. 8.-Governor Jones removed from office the county judge and sheriff in Chiar his political faith. News received here announce

COLLECTING EVIDENCE AGAINST DR. GRAVES. Providence, Aug. 8.-Commissioner John Twombly and Isnac N. Stevens, of Denver, who came to consult with Providence witnesses in the first trial of Dr. T. Thatcher Graves, for the murder of Mrs. to night. The witnesses have agreed to attend the second trial, which will be held in October. The Denver people, it is said, have discovered some im-portant testimony, and they were assured that the people who can give it will go to Denver.

WARRANT FOR A CRICAGO ALDERMAN.

Chicago, Aug. 8 .- The police are looking for Alderand Arthur N. Demarest, his partner in the real They made an assignment and have not been seen

TROUBLE IN A SMALL BANK, Clearing

ITS DOORS TO CLOSE TO-DAY.

FINANCIAL CRIME AND AN ACT OF PUBLIC THE MADISON SQUARE'S CAPITAL SAID TO BE IMPAIRED.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS NOT AFFECTED.

HEAVY WITHDRAWALS OF DEPOSITS IN RECENT WEEKS CAUSED THE TROUBLE-THE BANK WAS NOT A MEMBER OF THE CLEAR-ING HOUSE ASSOCIATION-AN IN-

VESTIGATION MADE.

The offices of the Madison Square Bank, Broadway and Twenty-fifth-st., were filled with Clearing House committeemen and bank officials and directors last evening. To-day the bank will not open its doors. Its cash on hand has been sadly depleted by withdrawals of deposits, and its capital has been impaired. What will be the outcome of the trouble is yet uncertain.

The Madison Square Bank, which is a State institution, is not a member of the Clearing House Association. Had it been, its doors would not have closed, and, as it is now, its suspension, whether temporary or permanent, will signify little, other than the general strain of the financial situation, before which individual institutions may find it perhaps hard to stand, but against which the associated banks rear their walls in defiance. This fact cannot be emphasized too much. The associated banks of New-York City have financed the country. On them for weeks and months has been the burden of carrying the has challenged the respect and admiration of all who have an understanding of the situation.

associated banks stand by them, and will often carry them through times of great peril. This by 15 per cent the value of the silver held by the feature it is that gives to New-York's flanancial population of India. A more flagrant act of pub- system its great solidity, a characteristic that has

The embarrassed condition of the Madison Square Bank was made known last evening. Investigation showed that the bank was undergo ing an examination by the Clearing House Com mittee. It had been opened during the day as usual and had closed at the regular hour. That its condition was in any way crippled was unsus pected at that time.

Admission to the bank after closing hours, however, was denied to all save directors. Of these doubt the existence of trouble. They were excited and would give no information concerning the nature of what was going on within. They said they knew "absolutely nothing."

All the offices were brilliantly lighted and it could be seen that there were a number of men in consultation within, but the doors were locked and opened to no summons.

At 7 o'clock the bolt of the Broadway door was drawn and the Clearing House Committee There was no statement to make, they said, but one of the committee gave this account of the embarrassment:

The Madison Square Bank does its clearing through the St. Nicholas National Bank, and yesterday at 5 o'clock the clearing bank refused

The committee from the Clearing House which question of bimetallism. The late Conservative J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth Na-Government had acted similarly on that question. tional Bank, and Henry W. Cannon, president of

the Chase National Bank.

Later in the evening a statement was made by had proposed that the Conference should entertain the question of some measure for increasing the use of silver in the currencies of nations. As a matter of fact, England had been almost the only bank nor in any way connected with it, but appeared for the depositors. Mr. Jenner is a lawyer of No. 45 William-st. He said that the St. Nicholas Netional Bank had refused to clear for the Madison Square Bank, and that in consequence a committee from the Clearing House had been requested to examine the bank's standing. That was what had been done. The committee was 12quested to see particularly if the bank's securities were all right. They had done so. The depositors, Mr. Jenner said, would all be paid in full. There was no doubt whatever of that. The bank's capital had been impaired to the extent of between \$75,000 and \$80,000, but the directors were all wealthy men, and would Clearing House Committee had to consider was simply whether the securities held by the bank were good. Mr. Jenner further said, speaking for himself, that if the bank held \$100,000 of his own money he would have no fear as to its safety. He could not say, nor would any of the directors make the statement, as to whether the bank

would be closed or opened to-day. Joseph F. Blaut, the president of the Madison Square National Bank, was seen last night at the Hoffman House in company with several of the directors of the bank, and was asked if he would not make an authoritative statement. He refused to make any statement, and referred all questioners to Mr. Jennier, who then made this

I represent a number of depositors who are largely interested in the bank's solvency and continuance in ness. I have advised Mr. Blant not to make any ment for the press. It is quite obvious that any state-ment at the present time would be premature, as it would necessarily anticipate, and therefore prejudice, the action of the directors and advisors. I am sure you will per-ceive the wisdom of this, and therefore excess Mr. Blaut. I recognize always the right of the press to early and

All the directors and officers now in town were sought for by a Tribune reporter, but some were not at home, while those seen absolutely refused to make any statement.

Concerning the history of the action taken yesterday, a gentleman who was present at the meeting of the Clearing House Committee yesterday afternoon, said when seen last night:

The Madison Square National Bank had on deposit about \$2,000,000 until two ments ago, since when about \$1,00,000 has been drawn out. On July 21 Deputy

about \$2,009,000 until two ment's ago, since when about \$1,100,000 has been drawn out. On July 24 Deput On Friday last he was called in again and found capital was impaired to the amount of about \$75,000, told the directors that they would better get together strengthen the bank. Arrangements were being made, directors, large depositors and friends of the bank hagreed to raise among themselves the sum of \$150,000 strengthen the bank. The arrangements had been near completed when the Clearing House Committee can Madison Square Pank that the St. Nicholas would not clear for it. Owing to the necessity of the twenty-four-hours' notice the St. Nicholas will probably clear the

From statements of the Clearing House Com-mittee and directors it is thought probable that the bank will not open to-day. The members of the committee do not know, or at least who not state, the exact extent of the impairment of the bank's capital, but it is said that the wealthy men book of the bruk will make it up and continue the bank. Some of the paper held by the bank is that of small tradesnem, which is continued to the paper held by the bank is that of small tradesnem, which is

Clearing House, and does not form onick assets. No statement of the bank's assets and liabilities cound be obtained last night. Every one connected with the bank seemed to be averse to making any direct answer in regard to the condition of the bank. Edward S. Stokes, who was formerly a director of the Madison Square Bank, said that he severed his official connection with the bank in 1891. He seemed surprised to learn of the present condition of the bank, but expressed no opinion concerning it.

This was the circular issued by the St. Nichola: Bank to the associated banks in this city:

From this date this bank will cease to redeem checks, and other investments drawn on or made payable

WILLIAM J. GARDNER, Cashler. The Madison Square Bank was established in 1882 by W. Wetmore Cryder and some of his friends, and Mr. Cryder was its president for a number of years. He went out, however, when the present administration of the bank came to the fore in the shareholding interests. At the same time the capital, which had been \$200,000, was raised to \$500,000. In the report made to the State Superintendent of Banks, under date of December 15, 1892, it claimed to have a surplus of \$170,000, and undivided profits of \$59,258. The president is Joseph F. Blaut, and the cashier Lewis Thompson. The directors at that time were Edward S. Stokes, Joseph F. Blaut, E. A. Kursheedt, A. S. Kalischer, R. T. Me-Denald, Lewis Thompson, Simon Ottenberg, A. L. Sudard, Frederick Uhlmann and C. E. Selover. The exact standing of the bank is not known. No statement was forthcoming regarding its assets and liabilities last evening, nor could a copy of its last report be obtained at the bank. One of the directors said that among its assets were The Madison Square Bank was established in

of the directors said that among its assets \$\frac{8}{4}00.000\$ in listed bonds, besides a quantity of commercial paper.

There is no doubt that the withdrawals from the bank have been extremely heavy in the recent weeks. The bank's customers included an unusual proportion of women, to whose patronage it especially catered, fitting up parlors and private rooms for them in splendid style. It was said last night that the heaviest withdrawals of deposits had been made by women, as the fear of leaving their money in bank vaults in times of such depression seemed to operate more quickly on them. One director was quoted as saying that two weeks ago the bank had \$1,100,000 in deposits, and that in the same time \$900,000 of that had been drawn out. Under such circumstances, there is little wonder that the bank's doors should be closed to-day. The figure at which the withdrawals are placed, however, seems incredibly high.

high. The building the lower floor of which is cen-pied by the Madison Square Bank, is the old New-York Club building, in the triangular block formed by Broadway, Fifth-ave, and Twenty-sixth-st. The bank building, which is in the apex of the block, on the Twenty fifth-st. end, was fitted out at heavy expense, and is a most valuable piece of property. It was said last evening that the bank had the lease of the entire building.

THERE WAS NO CURRENCY.

THE CHEMICAL BANK DID NOT CASH NEW. YORK CENTRAL'S PAY-ROLL.

SCARGITY OF CURRENCY WAS THE CAUSE-SHIP-MENTS HAD TO BE MADE FROM BOSTON.

The refusal of the Chemical National Bank to up the amount of cash needed for the monthly pay-rolls of the New-York Central Railroad illustrates the extreme scarcity of corrency in New-York. The Chemical Bank has long been Central's depository and has furnished monthly to the road several hundred thousand dollars in currency to pay its employes. The monthly payrolls of the railroad company amount to over \$1,200,000, Of this sum about \$400,000 is paid in checks, the other \$500,000 being distributed in It has been the custom of the road to deposit checks made in its favor with the Chemical Bank, making the collections through the company's men. It became known yesterday that the bank had informed the road that it would not supply the whole \$700,000 needed to complete the amount of the pay-roll. It was understood that this was wholly due to the scarcity of currency. Banks have for several days had difficulty That investigation had in getting hold of currency, there is so little of

Central Railroad, said to a Tribune reporter last evening: "Of course we had the money to pay our men, but not the cash, and we need monthly Gallatin National Bank: | a large sum for our pay-rolls, about \$800,000 in etc. But in the present financial conditions, with currency so scarce as it is, it was impossible for the bank to give us so large a sum Prussels, Sir William said that the United States W. A. Jenner. Mr. Jenner appeared at the door in cash, and we were informed the other day of

"But we have arranged the matter through other banks. Of course there never was any doubt that our men would be paid. I do not in the slightest degree blame the bank officials. In these days, when there is so little cash in circulation, it is simply a physical impossibility to get hold of large quantities of currency. The Chemical Bank is our depository and will so continue It will give us what currency it can, but the present scarcity made it unable to accommodate is as formerly, and we had to collect it else-

ecessary amount?"

"Practically the whole amount already, and we shall be able to complete it. Only a slight

It is understood that the failure of the Chemical Pank to supply the amount, as usual, was due When the Central, for instance, in this city. deposited in this city checks for many thousand dollars drawn in Boston, it was impossible to get currency for them. This brought about a queer the days when there were no clearing houses and when bankers transported eash in strong boxes from one city to another to make payments.

currency to New-York. The New-York Central Railroad in completing the sum needed for its pay-rolls collected yester-

It became necessary for the Central road to send

lections on them there, and then to ship the

back its checks to Boston, to make cash col-

Bankers and business men say that there has never before been a time when currency was so that change is procured. William J. Quinlan, eashier of the Chemical

by a Tribune reporter. He said: "It is true ative nations to add it to their stock. That Central people with the peculiar classes of currency which they require for their monthly pa rency which they require for their monthly pa, rolls. It is the first time in thirty years that we ury and exported to increase the financial strength ury and exported to increase the financial strength have been unable to accommodate them, but there is no cause for alarm in that. It simply means that over its imports for the year ending June 30, the banks and are carrying it around in their pockets or stowing it away in strong bayes. The people have largely withdrawn their money from bulk of it certainly is not in circulation. We are lifteenth day of July, 1893, the gold coin and exceedingly sorry to disappoint the New-York hullion in our Treasury decreased more than one Central people in this particular, especially as we have been able to accommodate them so many years without difficulty. But we were compelled to do it in self-defence.

"E. V. W. Rossiter, the treasurer of the conpany, sent down to me this afternoon his usual monthly requisition for the monthly pay-roll, which usually amounts to something like \$800,000 The requisition, you understand, is not a check or an order for this sum of money. siter had sent a check for a million dollars we would have cashed it instantly. The requisition was merely a request for so many \$50 bills, so many \$20 bills, so many \$10 bills, so many \$5, so many \$2, and so many \$1 bills. Besides this the requisition asks for so many 50-cent, 25-cent, 10-cent and 5-cent pieces, besides pennies.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

PROMPI ACTION THE GREAT NECESSITE.

THE LAW OF JULY, 1890, DENOUNCED AS THE

CONFIDENCE AND THE PREVAILING FI-URGED, BUT NO SUBSTITUTE FORM POSTPONED, BUT

Washington, Aug. 8 .- President Cleveland's anxiously awaited message on the silver question was transmitted to Congress to-day. Its full text

is as follows:

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and pros perity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's repre-sentatives in Congres to the end that through wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the resuit of untoward events nor conditions related to our natural res urces: nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check National With plenteous crops, growth and prosperity. with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distress and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened de positors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have involved every branch

THE "SHERMAN ACT" HELD AT FAULT I believe these things are principally chargeable to Congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the General

Government. This legislation is embodied in a statute passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject involved, and which may be considered a truce, after a long struggle, between the advocates of free silver coinage and those intending to be more

Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the Government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, enforced under that statute, were regarded by those interested in silver production as a certain guarantee of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for, immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise, the price began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage.

Meanwhile not only are the evil effects of the operation of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead is becoming palpable to all who give the least heed to financial subjects.

This law provides that in payment for four million and five hundred thousand ounces of silver bullion which the Secretary of commanded to purchase the Treasury is aly there shall be issued Treasury notes replied this for us, made our collections on checks, the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that said notes may be reissued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law." This declaration so controls the actica of the Secretary of the Treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally rested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the Secretary to pay these Treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing a discrimination in favor of gold.

EXHAUSTION OF THE GOLD SUPPLY.

Up to the fifteenth day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of silver bullion purchases to the amount of more than one hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars. While all but a very small quantity of this builion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the Treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the first day of May, 1892, and the fifteenth day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to a little more than fifty-four millions of dollars, and that during the same period about forty-nine millions of dollars demption of such notes.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying these notes in gold has not spared the gold reserve one hundred millions of dollars long ago set aside by the Government for the redemption of other notes, for this fund has already been su jected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about one hundred and fifty millions of dollars on account of silver purchases, and has, as a consequence, for the first time since its creation

been encroached upon.

We have thus made the depletion of our gold National Bank, was seen at the bank last night easy, and have tempted other and more approof foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold

hundred and thirty-two millions of dollars, while during the same period the silver coin and bull-ion in the Treesury increased more than one hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars Unless Government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold. only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for the gold in the Government Treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all Government obligations in depreciated sil

pany, and the Government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals parity with each other. Given over to the clusive use of a currency greatly depresiated ac-

## Considued on Fifth Page.